

## LITERATURE CITED

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## NOTES AND NEWS

HAPLOPAPPUS LYALLII GRAY (COMPOSITAE), A NEW RECORD FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Haplopappus lyallii* Gray is a caespitose perennial found in alpine habitats between elevations of 5,500 and 11,000 feet in the northwestern U.S. and British Columbia. On August 11, 1970, I collected this species in northern Trinity Co., Calif. (T36N, R11W, Sec. 12; *Ferlatte & Howard 1308*: HSC, UC), approximately 230 miles from its nearest known localities in the Blue Mts. of Baker Co., Oregon, and the mountains of northeast Nevada (Hitchcock, C. L., et al. 1955. Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. Part 5: Compositae, by Arthur Cronquist, Univ. of Wash. Press, Seattle, p. 220.). There are approximately two dozen plants growing in dry, decomposed granite at an elevation of 8,800 feet on the west ridge of Thompson Pk. *Haplopappus lyallii* has also been collected about one mile to the south on the crest between Canyon Cr. and the Rattlesnake Cr. drainage (T36N, R11W, Sec. 13; *J. O. Sawyer 2337*: HSC, July 22, 1970). Associated species include the following: *Hieracium gracile* Hook., *Draba howellii* Wats., *Lupinus lobbii* Gray ex Greene, and *Pinus albicaulis* Englem.—WILLIAM J. FERLATTE, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento 95823.

MALACOTHRIX TORREYI (COMPOSITAE) IN CALIFORNIA.—Apparently *Malacothrix torreyi* Gray has been collected in California on only one or two occasions. One collection was made by Annie M. Alexander and Louise Kellogg on June 4, 1946, "seven miles east of Eagleville, Modoc Co., elevation 5150 feet" (UC). However, the state line is exactly six miles east of Eagleville, though undoubtedly unmarked or poorly marked in this area, and it is likely that this collection is actually from Nevada. A second and slightly less equivocal record of this species in California was made on July 2, 1967, on disturbed gravelly soils derived from basaltic rock at about 8500 feet just north of Masonic Peak in Mono Co. (*Hardham 15084*, CAS). The two dominant species at this site, *Pinus monophylla* and *Artemisia tridentata*, were of scattered occurrence and associated species were infrequent. The *Malacothrix* occurred on the upper margins of the pinyon community and was not observed at lower elevations.—CLARE B. HARDHAM, Creston Star Route, Paso Robles, California 93446, and GORDON H. TRUE, JR., 142 Margarita Drive, San Rafael, California 94901.